

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 17, 2000]  
MARSHALL COYNE DIES AT AGE 89; DEVELOPER  
BUILT MADISON HOTEL

Marshall B. Coyne, the Washington developer whose best-known holding was the Madison hotel, which hosted prime ministers and celebrities such as Frank Sinatra, died of complications from a broken hip March 16 at his home in Washington. He was 89.

Mr. Coyne was a New York native who moved to the Washington area in the 1940s. With his late business partner, Charles Rose, he started Roscoe-Ajax Construction Co. and built apartment and office buildings, mostly in the District. They opened the Madison luxury hotel at 15th and M streets NW in 1963, and Mr. Coyne later became the sole owner and proprietor.

Rival hoteliers were skeptical of the Madison's potential, predicting that no one would pay the \$27 daily minimum to stay in a place simply because it offered deep-pile carpets, rosewood paneling and Czech crystal chandeliers. Rooms at the Madison now average \$465 a day.

Mr. Coyne hoped the hotel would rank with Claridge's in London. He said, "We'll start looking at the balance sheet later, after we've built up the kind of clientele we're seeking and after we have the hotel operating at capacity."

He envisioned an attentive staff whose members knew their guests by name and always had a cigarette lighter handy to aid a smoker. In the first year, clients included newspaper heir William Randolph Hearst Jr. and Robert Six, the former president of Continental Airlines Inc.

Notable guests in recent years included the Russian delegations during the 1987 and 1990 summits between the former Soviet Union and the United States.

Because of his clientele, Mr. Coyne maintained a private persona.

"He was not the kind of guy who would stand on the street corner shouting about how he had lunch with the Dalai Lama, which he did a couple of times," said Sheldon S. Cohen, the former IRS commissioner who was a longtime friend and estate trustee.

Another close friend was Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who described Mr. Coyne as "the kind of friend every senator should have. He never talked business. He talked fishing or stamps or books, and often of his trip to Mongolia, because of our mutual interest in China."

Stevens said Mr. Coyne also organized the Ambassadors' Round Table, an informal gathering of potentates who had lunches and dinners at the Madison.

Hotel food, in fact, put Mr. Coyne in the news briefly in 1982, when he was fined \$5,000 for buying Canada geese with the intent to turn them into pate, a violation of the Migratory Bird and Treaty Act. He denied charges that he served the geese at the hotel's Montpelier Restaurant—he said they were for private consumption—but pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

His wealth then was estimated to be \$50 million to \$100 million, and he told The Washington Post that the fine was "like a parking ticket. You pay the \$3 and forget about it."

The Madison, with 353 rooms, is one of about 10 area properties run by Madison Management and Investment Co., which Mr. Coyne had headed since the 1970s. Until last year, he also owned the Shoreham Building at 15th and H streets NW.

He served on the boards of the Kennedy Center, the Center for Strategic and International Studies and Georgetown University. He belonged to Washington Hebrew Congregation. His hobbies included rare books and manuscripts.

His marriages to Sylvia Shefkowitz and Jane Gordon ended in divorce.

His daughters from his first marriage predeceased him, Ellen Coyne Stichman in 1993 and Linda Coyne Fosburg Lloyd in 1996.

Survivors include five grandchildren and a great-granddaughter.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business Friday, March 17, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,728,671,330,064.36 (Five trillion, seven hundred twenty-eight billion, six hundred seventy-one million, three hundred thirty thousand, sixty-four dollars and thirty-six cents).

One year ago, March 17, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,641,695,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred forty-one billion, six hundred ninety-five million).

Five years ago, March 17, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,841,552,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred forty-one billion, five hundred fifty-two million).

Twenty-five years ago, March 17, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$502,644,000,000 (Five hundred two billion, six hundred forty-four million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,226,027,330,064.36 (Five trillion, two hundred twenty-six billion, twenty-seven million, three hundred thirty thousand, sixty-four dollars and thirty-six cents) during the past 25 years.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THE VERMONT INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN TASK FORCE OFFICE

• Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I congratulate the dedicated Vermonters responsible for the grand opening of the Vermont Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force's new office in downtown Burlington. This new office should build on the success of the Vermont ICAC Task Force to coordinate between local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies from around the region in their efforts to combat the emerging problem of computer crime.

Unfortunately, far too many State and local law enforcement agencies cannot afford the cost of policing against computer crimes themselves. In Vermont, there are few law enforcement officers among the more than 900 serving in our state who have training in investigating computer crimes and analyzing the evidence. Without the necessary educational training, technical support, and coordinated information, our law enforcement officials will be hamstrung in their efforts to crack down on computer crimes against children.

But the Vermont ICAC Task Force is helping our law enforcement officers meet this new challenge in the information age. Through the collaborative

training and public education programs of the ICAC Task Force, Vermont law enforcement officials are able to use the resources of the Department of Justice and the Vermont community to fight cyber-criminals.

I have introduced Federal legislation, the Computer Crime Enforcement Act, S. 1314, to provide the Vermont ICAC Task Force and other Vermont law enforcement agencies with additional resources. My legislation would authorize a \$25 million Department of Justice grant program to help states prevent and prosecute computer crime. Grants under my bill may be used to provide education, training, and enforcement programs for state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors in the rapidly growing field of computer criminal justice.

It is hard for our law enforcement community to keep up with criminals in the computer age. Lawbreakers have integrated highly technical methods with traditional crimes and developed creative new types of crime. They use computers to cross State and national boundaries electronically, creating jurisdictional problems. They also use sophisticated equipment that makes them difficult to trace.

But we Vermonters can prevent, capture and prosecute cyber-criminals by following the model set by the Vermont ICAC Task Force. The Vermont ICAC Task Force has done, and will continue to do, great work to protect Vermont's children from Internet crimes in its new home.

##### TUNISIA'S 44TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I rise today to commend Tunisia on its 44 years of independence and to congratulate the people of Tunisia on their many successful endeavors.

In 1997, Tunisia and the United States celebrated the bicentennial of the "Treaty of Peace and Friendship." This celebration marked the longest unbroken friendship treaty in the history of the two countries. Throughout our long relationship, the United States and Tunisia have experienced cooperation based upon respect and mutual commitment to freedom, democracy, and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Tunisia has been a leader in promoting stability and peace in Africa and the Middle East. It was the first Arab state to host an Israeli delegation and hold a multilateral meeting promoting peace. In 1996, Tunisia and Israel opened interest sections in each country and established full diplomatic relations.

In addition to supporting peace in the Middle East, Tunisia has made impressive economic strides. The people of Tunisia enjoy a high standard of living, and the country has successfully graduated from development assistance